THE CANAL FRAUDS.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF ALLEN C. BEACH'S

TESTIMONY. IR. BEACH CONFIDENT THAT A MAP OF THE DEN-ISON WORK WAS SHOWN THE CANAL BOARD BE-FORE THE CONTRACT-IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN ONLY A TRACING-THE PLOTTING AND CORRUPT DESIGNS OF THE CONTRACTORS—THE TESTIMONY

VERBATIM.
ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The Canal Investigation ission subpenaed Allen C. Beach, Lieutnantlovernor in 1869, and President of the Canal Board, by which the contract was let to H. D. Denison for the Port Schuyler and Lower Mohawk Aqueduct, and Van R. Richmond, State Engineer in 1869, and member of the same board, as soon as they carned from the published cards of those gentlemen, that they had cognizance of maps and plans of the work, supposed to have been submitted to the Board at the time of the letting. Mr. Beach was found at Saratoga, and the subpena was served upon him. Mr. Richmond, however, had left for his home in Wayne County. The testimony submitted below will show what Lieut,-Gov. Beach had to say regarding the papers submitted to the Board on that occasion. The examination was conducted by Mr

MR. BEACH'S RECOLLECTION OF THE MAP. Q. You were the Lieutenant-Governor from the 1st of ary, 1869, to the 31st of December, 1873 ! A. Yes,

Q. And during the first six months that you held that e you were familiar or familiarized yourself with the office you were familiar or familiarized yourself with the statutes relating to contracts for canal letting, did you not! A. I endeavored to, but my time was taken up the first four months a good deal in legislative matters.

Q. Being Lieutenant-Governor made you a member of the Canal Board! A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Were you present at the meeting of the Canal Board held at the Canal Department July 21, 1867! A. I was.

Q. And in the proceedings of the Canal Board we find this entry:

oving wall benches and constructing slope pavement, not retaining walls, and strongthening the Eric Caval Schnyler to the Lower Mohawk Aqueduct. Chap-is of 1804. Estimated cost, \$84,645.

I see it.

Are you able to say now that any map, plan, or heation was fied or presented to the Canal Board at time of that particular work? A. I say it was pre-

In time of that particular work 1 3. 1 say it was presented.

Q. Have you any knowledge of the character of the
map that was presented? A. I don't think I have seen it
since, and I don't think I have any recollection so as to
say I could give you the character of it.

Q. If the engineer whose duty it was at that time
should solemnly swear that none was made, would you
feel that still you could say intelligently that one was
made and presented 1 A. I should.

Q. And that you have sufficient knowledge of the difference between the map that would be required for that
particular structure and any other map that might have
been presented of that section of the Canal 1 A. I don't
understand the question.

Q. The point made here, and the only one, by this Commission, is that the evidence before there of all the persons interested in that work as engineers is that no survey was made preparatory to that letting! A. Of course I can't say as to that.

Q. I want to see if you can. You have assumed that you could. A. I don't wish to be charged with assuming munt! have a chance of saying something. I don't understand that I have assumed anything of the kind.

Q. I we will see whether you did or not. I read from the talceneut of Mr. Richmond as follows:

Mr. Bigelow—Mr. Magone. I understand that Mr. Bichmond professes to know about these maps, the existence of them, and it he has got then had we better not try first on let him produce them, and it he has not he will probably explain what he means in his letters.

Mr. Magine—Gov. Beach uses this language:

so means in his letters.

hr. Magr. no.—50v. Beach uses this language:

"We hand you inclosed letters which we desire published it
be next sense of Fac. Argus. The Ignorance and missinder
standing of facts, which have resulted in such gross injustic
to the vanial Board of 1869, demands prompt attention, and it
emple justice to publish our statement. You're respectfully
emple justice to publish our statement.

ers is the following from the witheas:
I have seen Mr. Richmond's letter to The Argus, and fully one at in its statements.
I notice that The Argus of the 10th inst. states with refer.

have seen Mr. Assuments etter to a car it is statements, etter to a car it its statements. The drifts of the 10th inst. states with reference to the report of the Canal Commission "that the resolution in the car is a fraid upon the Board, but that there is no reason to limit a fraid upon the Board, but that there is no reason to limit at the Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Conjer, or Attorney-Generii in the fraud." Cannot accept that defense. If the Commissioners stated is certain papers necessary to the proper as lon of the air mouri had been prepared, it was the duty of myself and colleagues to see and examine them before authorizing the ings; and if the criticisms of the report of the Commission our action in that respect are well founded, the Canal and of 1869, myself included, deserves at least severe cense for neglect of duty.

A. Yes; I know that.
Q. That is the paragraph I called your attention to.
What did you ask me about!
Q. I asked you for what information you are able to give the Commission, that any such map, plan, specification, or estimate, was made as the law requires peparafory to canal letting, or presented to the Board, and I me the word "such," intending to call your attention distinctly to the idea! A. Such as what!
Q. As the law requires! A. My recollection is that they were such as the law requires.
Q. Your recollection is! A. Ves, Sir.
Q. The question is this! A. I don't mean to say that I have at present a personal recollection of what is there, but allow me and I will tell you what I do mean.
Q. Certainly. A. I mean when the resolution of the Commissioner stating what that resolution states, was

have at present a personal recollection of what is there, but allow me and I will tell you what I do mean.

Q. Certainly. A. I mean when the resolution of the Commissioner stating what that resolution states, was handed to me as President of the Board, I read the resolution in the first place to see what was there, and I looked at the papers to see if what purported to be there was there, and then I stated to the Board what the contents of the papers were, and they were examined by the gentlemen and looked at; therefore, I say first, that the papers were there, because there could not have been an instance, when a resolution purported to refer to such papers as being submitted, if they were not there, but that I would have known it, and it would have made an impression upon my mind; whether it did upon the members of the Board or not, they can speak for themselves, and the records of the Canal Board also state that they were submitted; Mr. Beacous states that they were what the papers were submitted, that purported to be submitted, and I can say upon the same basis that they were what they purported to be, to wit: A map, a plan, and an ostimate. Now, what the particular points in the map, in the plan, or in the estimate were, of course I cannot say from recollection; that is just as it is.

By Mr. Bigelow—Q. Do you know what the law flid require, or did you ever know what the law flid require, or did you ever know what the law did require, or did you ever know what the law did require, or did you ever know what the law did require, or did you ever know what it have caused an examination to be made in the Auditor's office, and the result is a package of papers was found, purporting to be in relation to this

be permitted, that I have caused an examination to be made in the Auditor's office, and the result is a package of papers was found, purporting to be in relation to this work, and designated on the outside, "Maps, plans, and estimates of the work on the Eastern Division;" that is also the reason that makes me say I have no doubt that these papers were there and were filed.

By Mr. Magone—is that all the explanation you want to make about it? A. All at the present time. I want to say something else further along.

WHAT THE AUDITOR AND ENGINEER SAY. Q. The Auditor has been here, sworn, and says he could Bor any other pertaining to that work, that there are no indications there to warrant the idea that any such were flied. The Engineer charged with the special duty o

making the survey and map swears that none were eve made. A. That is Crocker!

Q. Yes, Sir, and that he knows that none were made! A. I notice another statement from him this morning

A. I notice another statement from him this morning that varies it a little.

G. Hit varies any from what this Commission say, I will submit we are subject to correction. A. He does n't swear under oath.

Q. I sit not a criticism upon you! A. I want to help you to get at the office.

Q. When we said that none was made, we said it in good faith. Now we have exceeded the subject so far as to examine the State Engineer and Surveyor, in whose office the law requires they should be filed. We have examined the Buylsion Engineer, whose duty it is to make them and whose duty it is to have them entered in his books in the Division Engineer's Office, and there being Bone suest found, are you still of the opinion that a survey was made of that work and a map showing the changes that were to be made in that construction! A. I am. I have known frequently, however, of papers being lost; that is, I have heard of it.

Q. The only way you can account for it would be——.

et; that is, I have heard of it.

G. The only way you can account for it would be——.
Somebody that ought to, have filed them where they slong ddn't do so, or else they have taken them way.

"Was there any map made or filed in the Depart t showing that change!"—I read from Crocker's testi-

The Witness - What change ! An Maguire—The change in the straightening of the sana; Foundam myself to the Denison contract. A. On the Berns side!

Q. Yes, Sir. A. I think not.

Q. Was there any authority given to you, or to any-body else that you know of, to do ft! A. Only the law.

Q. Where is the law! A. The Law of 1869.

WHAT THEY WORKED FROM IN STRAIGHTENING THE

Q Was there a Law of 1869 authorizing the line of th canal to be changed! A. "Straightening the canal," is

Q. Is this the law you speak of : " For the removal of

wall benches in the Erie Canal, from the junction, &c., stating all these different points 1 A. No, Sir.
Q. Find it 1 A. Chapter 877, for removing wall benches

constructing slope, pavement and vertical wall and straightening the Eric Canal on the Eastern Division. Q. Do you understand that gave you any authority to

Q. Do you understand that gave you any authority to change the line of the canal † A. Not me individually.
Q. Did you ever make a map or survey, or cause it to be made, showing a change in the line of the canal between Port Schuyler and the Lower Mohawk Aqueduct † A. Not an instrument survey.
Q. Do you know what you mean † A. An ocular survey.
Q. Do you know such a term as an "ocular survey" as an engineer † A. No, Sir.
Q. Was there any survey made of this work or the work embraced in this letting by you, or under your direction, or by any engineer subordinate to you during the term you held office † A. Not previous to the letting.
Q. Was there ever any made that you know of † A. After the work was commenced.

Q. I have said the lines were run in.
Q. I have said the lines were run in.
Question repeated. A. Before or after the letting †
Q. I have not made any distinction. A. I think there
was; I think lines were run in after the work was comnenced.

was; I think lines were run in after the work was commenced.
Q. Do you know it! A. Of course they had to have
lines to stake out the work; there was only construction
surveys made, staking out the work.
Q. Will you swear it was ever staked out to your personal knowledge! A. To my personal knowledge!
Q. You can't swear to anything else! A. I can swear
that portions were staked out.
Q. Who did it! A. Mr. Beck.
Q. Turn to the testimony of the man who had charge of
the work. I will read you what he says.
The witness—Oliver!

The witness-Oliver! Mr. Magnire-No; Babcock. We will get at it this way. There were no cross sections that you know of made by anybody ! A. No. Sir.
Q. And have been none made that you know of ! A. No. Sir.

Mr. Magnire—No; Babeock. We will get at it this way. There were no cross sections that you know of made by anybody? A. No, Sir.

Q. And have been none made that you know of? A. No, Sir.

Q. And the work has been, while in your charge as an engineer, in immediate charge, or as a resident engineer, conducted according to your idea of what was proper, without any regard to any fixed plan? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. And without any man of what was to be done, or any source whatever? A. I had directions.

Q. There was no record kept of the changes made, or data from which they can be determined, according to your evidence last night? A. No, Sir, there is none.

Q. Now, that is the man who said he made the changest A. These records, which refer to the proceedings of the Canal Board, would be in the Engineer's Department.

Q. Yes, Sir. A. In the State Encineer's office.

Q. They require, them, to be filled; I will read you the section. A. This follow is probably swearing to what is in the Division Engineer's office; I would probably swear to a good many things; I should not think any different on account of that.

Q. I read now from Section 9 of chapter 377 of the Laws of 1830; "Before any work shall be contracted for on any of the canals of this State, the Division Engineer shall ascertain, or cause to be ascertained, with all practicable accuracy, the quality of embankment, or cause to be ascertained, with all practicable accuracy, the quality of embankment, or cause to be ascertained, with all practicable accuracy, the quality of embankment, or causation, masonry, and the quantity and quality with those adopted by the Canal South, and on file in the office of the State Engineer and Surveyor, shall be publicly exhibited to be seed, and all other terms of operator with mass, plans, and specifications, what is the next thing after the? He canal the probabilities of the State Engineer and Surveyor, shall be publicly exhibited to persons proposing for the work to be let. The quantities so exhibited has aforested, and after the co

clate your receibes, and years to believe or feel or think that at least severe center to the canal Board exofficion never did examine or ever expected to examine as to these maps, and we supposed they were deceived, and that a map had been presented to them of the canal as it was, and in that manner, they had been induced to take that action, and in fact we don't find that without sworn evidence.

By Mr. Bighlow—Q. And it was for the very reason that your conclusions were supposed to have been made more or less ex-officio, that your names were not recited in the report † A. I noticed that, and it was so easy to infor—

WHAT THE LAW REQUIRED. By Mr. Wayne-Q. Treat us fairly; we supposed if the certificate was made under oath, that it was the omission of gentlemen whose special duty it was not, and a meromission, and we didn't mean to say anything beyond that; but let me read from the Division Engineer: "The estimates must show with all practicable accuracy the quality of the several kinds and qualities of work respectively proposed to be included in the sec tions and in the mechanical structures. The tions and in the mechanical structures. The maps to be exhibited at each letting shall be made on a scale of eight chains to one inch horizontal, and forty feet vertical, and as uniform as the character of the work will admit; said maps shall show the location of streams and mechanical structures, lines of lots and buildings to be moved, and also the relative location of the old and new canals when said lines approach each other nearer than 100 feet. The profile must show the depth of cutting and filing at each station, the location of test-pits and mechanical structures. All explanatory remarks necessary to be made to contractors relative to the work to be let shall be written out in full upon the profile, and no verbal explanation relative to the same shall be made unless previously written out as aforesaid. The division engineer shall, prior to any letting, cause to be entered in a book prepared for that purpose the full quantities of each item of work, proposed to be included in each section and mechanical structure to be put under contract. After the contracts are awarded copies of the original maps, plans, and specifications, with the blank contracts, and notices and estimates of quantities exhibited at any letting shall be certified to and kept in the office of the Division Engineer? A. That refers, I suppose to construction contracts.

Q. Yes, Sir; and all contracts—A. Does it refer to repairs!

Q. The regulations made since by the Department authorizes to make them. A. There have been construction works going on on the canal all the time.

Q. The regulations made since by the largarithest anterires to bask them. A. There have been construction works going on on the canal all the time.

Q. You'ret my meaning!
[Regulations of the Engineer's Department handed to

witness.! Q. They are regulations made by the Legislature, after he act declaring the Canals to be finished. They were a force at this particular time we are speaking of. They were filed in January, 1868, and have not been worked were filed in January, 1868, and bave not been worked as we understand it. Now let me call your attention to this particular letting. A. Now you see there are no maps of the unpers there; don't you suppose I would have seen that the moment a man handed it to me, and say where is your map and your plan.

SOME EVIDENCE OF A TRACING BEFORE THE CANAL

BOARD.

We have some syldence that there was some tracing handed up to your Board, but that it was not a map and didn't indicate any of the changes-that whatever was prepared was from ecular observation instead of an actual survey. Q. Of course I can't tell how the thing that was there was prepared, and I cannot from present recollection tell what was on that map, but there was recollection tell what was on that map, but there was what purported to be a map there. I am as confident of that as I am that I am alive.

Q. This Commission has not said that there was not a map presented to you. A. I understand that you say there was no map, no money, no estimate I.

Q. We charged over our official oaths that there was not any such as the law requires; we cannot be misunderstood. A. You mean that what purported to be one was not over.

O. Exactly. A. That is another thing, you know?
Q. Exactly. A. That is another thing, you know?
Q. That is the way we sald it. A. Have you found what
purported to be a map, or what you say is a tracing, before this Board?

Q. My impression is from the evidence there was not even a tracing, but we have some idea that there was some tracing handed you to mislead you; it had to be first approved and then filed ; there is no evidence that any was filed; when I read this you will see none could be taken; I read now from the record; it is headed:

be taken; I read now from the record; it is headed:

Approximated estimate of quantities for removing wall
benches and constructing vertical and alone wall between Fort
Schayler and the Lower Mohawk Aqueduct. Chap. 877,
Laws of 1800:

Quantities.

Bailing and Drawling.

40,000 cubic yards Exclavated Earth at

20
2,000 cubic yards Heek blasted at

1 50
200 1,100 cubic yards Embankment at

80

7.500 cubic yards Lining at.
100 cubic yards Puddling at.
14.000 cubic yards Stope and Pavement Wall at.
8.000 cubic yards Vertical Wall, dry, at.
100,000 feet, B. M., White Oak at.
488,000 feet, B. M., Hemfook at.
2.800 B spikes and Nalls at.

yards vertical wall, 686,293 feel B M hemiock, 25,948 feet of oak, 4,503 pounds spikes.

For Extra Work.—14,378 cable yards vertical wall cement: 4,500 feet B M docking pine; 82,779 feet B M chestnut; 6,936 pounds wrought tron: 1,700 pounds cast fron: 408,562 feet B M docking pine; 1,549 cubic yards loose stone; 6,686 feet B M pine timber.

And other quantities for labor, which is of no consequence. Now, you will perceive the difficulties under which the Commission labored; we looked for a map; ve didn't find any; we looked for a profile, and we didn't find any; for a measurement, and we did not find any; and the engineers whose duty at that time was to make men swear they were not made.——. A. They made quantities.

By Mr. Magone-Q. Were you aware, Governor, that there is not any map up to this day, showing the changes that were made, that can be found! A. What changes do

would be implied by the letting; to straighten it. A. I am not aware whether there was one or not. I suppose

am not aware whether there was one or not. I suppose there isn't any from what I read in the papers.

Q. I want to call your attention to another point. There being no such hap, how can this Commission or any other rational person arrive at the qualities of excavations that were made, or of embaukment that was made under this contract I A. I suppose by measuring it.

Q. How can you measure where you don't know the line nor the people I Q. I don't suppose you can get the amount exactly, but I understand you, you have aitempted to get at it and have come reasonably close to it.

Q. We have in this way. We have taken the old survey and plotted this work over it, so to speak, as nearly as we can; but you are aware. I suppose, that they require to keep and follow a base line in all surveys. I want to call your attention to the fact that that has been disregarded here, which is another evidence to our mind that no such map as the statute contemplates was ever made. A. You understand I am not swearing that there wes!

Q. No; I understand you now with the liftht that is thrown upon it here. A. I am swearing that there was a map shown there, and what purported to be in accordance with the law, and should swear so now if I did not see the evidence.

Q. If you stood here in our place with the facts sworn

see the evidence.

Q. If you stood here in our place with the facts sworn to would you come to that conclusion! A. I have not had the irrarression upon my mind by hearing the evidence that you have.

Mr. Biglew .- Q. The first proceeding of the Board on the 21st of July was the reading of the report by Bassom to the Canal Board. The Canal Commissioner have ing examined the maps, plans, and estimates this day presented by E. F. Crocker, Division Engineer for the construction of the following works, to-wit, (enumerating fifteen different pieces of work, among which was this work in question) hereby approved the same and recommend their adoption. This was signed by Bascom

recommend their adoption. This was signed by Bascom and John D. Fay, Canal Commissioners. This is followed by the resolution offered again by Mr. Bascom: "That the maps, plans, and estimates this day submitted to the Canal Board, and having been approved by the Board of Canal Commissioners, be adopted, and the work advertised for letting," &c.

Now, have you ever had the enriosity to see whether any record has been made in the office of the Canal Commissioners of the facts which are certified to in this report by Mr. Bascom and Mr. Fay, Canal Commissioners &a. My attention has not been called to it fill this investigation; I had no enriosity about it until I saw the report of the Commission, but I haven't been there to look.

Q. Before we went Into print on this subject we did take the trouble to send to Mr. Tinyer and ask him to produce the minutes of the Canal Commissioners before

produce the minutes of the Canal Commissioners before us, and the following testimony was produced on that Q. Please to state what is the entry in reference to this

particular contract! A. A resolution offered by Mr. Baseom that notices be issued for proposals to construct the following named work, to wit: "The record of pro-ceeding to chumerate the list of works which you will remember."

Q. This is included with contracts for the removal of wail benches on the Eric Canal, &c. I. A. Yes, Sir. Q. There is no previous citry relating to either of these works in the records of the Canal Commissioners! A. As far as I have ascertained, I have found nothing previous

far as I have ascertained, I have found nothing previous to that.

G. This entry refers to the proceedings of the Canal Commissioners, to the action of the Canal Board, authorizing the letting of this contract? A. It does.

G. And there is no record of any proceedings that you can find of the Board of Canal Commissioners, in reference to this contract, prior to such action of the Canal Board? A. Ne. Sir.

G. And I understand you to say that that was the uni-

Board f. A. No. Sif.

Q. And I understand you to say that that was the uniform usage not to take any action upon any work for extraordinary repairs until the Canal Board has directed them to be let! A. To be let for extraordinary repairs.

Q. I call your attention to that, Mr. Governor, to show another very conclusive reason why no sort of importance can be attached to the record made here of papers having been produced and submitted by the Canal Board that had been examined and approved of by the Canal Commissioner. A. I can see that point; we could not know, of course, what the Commissioners had actually taken, except what they certified to, because we were not members of their Board and didn't attend their meetings, and if they had said, "Here is a copy of our record," and had produced abook of proceedings showing it, they would have been sent after it very quick, just as they were after the maps, if they hadn't been there. I strik sail you want of me!

Q. I don't know of anything else. A. Here are one or two things that I want to suggest. Have you got your report here!

two things that I want to seggester report here I Report handed to witness.]

The Witness-Now, with reference to the third of your findings in the spinousis at the end of the 3d: "That V. R. Richmond, the State Engineer and Surveyor, whose duty it was to submit them never submitted any such survey map or estimate, with his approval indorsed thereon, or filed any such documents in his office." Now, does that mean never submitted any or that those were thereon, or flict may be added any or that these were not proper ones?

Q. It don't say so. Now, Governor, be fair. A. "Without any preliminary survey or the production of any such survey, map or estimate of the work to be, &e., as the law required;" when in says, "Any such," it means any

AN ADMISSION BY MR. BEACH.

By Mr. Magone-Q. Isn't it a fair legical deduction from the affairs before us, as described in the evidence? A. I think so, from the evidence you have before you. Q. Can you throw a particle of light on this subject that would go to change your honest conviction of our conviction of our conclusion being correct! A. I cannot say definitely unless I can see that map.

Q. Our conclusion was that you acted in good faith!

Our conclusion was that you thought we did not. Q. I asked you to point out a line that admits to such a

A. Our conclusion was that you thought we did not.

Q. I asked you to point out a line that admits to such a concinsion!

By Mr. Biglow:

By Mr. Biglow:

By Mr. Magone—Q. That is what we want to see!

By Mr. Magone—Q. That is what we want, Governor!

A. I can't say it was such a map or plan as was required by law; I say the presumption is that it was, because the presumption is that every offeer does also daily.

Q. Are you satisfied that that presumption should cover this contract as to quantities after it is elected as a fact that the quantities don't represent anything like the truth! A. That is the subsequent finding!

Q. Of course it has objections! A. I am speaking of the notion of the State Engineer and the cause before that, as to whether they were derelict or not.

Q. Tho Lieutenant-Governor very deliberately accepted a degree of respectability that I think was quite nunecessary. A. Mr. Richmond, the State Engineer, knew exactly such papers as ought to be approved by idna, and I don't think he approved of any that were not according to law without knewing it, and I don't think he approved as my that were not according to law without knewing it, and I don't think be knew his duty as State Engineer as well as any man in the State, and I don't believe any one would say that he would do so,

By Mr. Maguire:

would do so,

By Mr. Maguire:

Q. You consider that he must have been remiss there,
or be would have had them filed—

By Mr. Rigelow—Q. We invited Mr. Richmond to come
here this morning with you, but it seems that he had left
Saratoga when the message arrived, and therefore we
are disappointed. A. What I was going to say is this;
As I understand it, and as I have informed myself heretofore, the walls on the Eric Canal were bench walls;

Bee Fifth Page.

INDIAN AGENCY FRAUDS.

A LETTER FROM MR. WELSH TO PROF. THE REPORTS OF INVESTIGATING COMMISSIONERS CRITICISED-SUPPRESSION OF TESTIMONY-BISH-

OP HARE DECEIVED AT RED CLOUD AGENCY. Mr. William Welsh of Philadelphia has addressed his third letter upon the frauds perpetrated in the Indian Bureau to Prof. Marsh, at Yale College. The following is a copy of the letter:

Prof. O. C. MARSH-My Dear Sir : In accordance with my promise, I will now give you a sketch of the powers and esults of Investigating Commissions raised by Secretary Delano, as I understand them, after close observation and careful consideration. The Secretary of the Interior has no power conferred on him by Congress, of which I remove suspicion from innocent parties. I do not believe that the friends of Secretary Delano imagine that he se-Interior counives at frauds, or is, in a still greater degree, a partaker in the sins of the defrauders. Those who have not confidence in Secretary Delano and firmly practiced on the Government and its helpless wards, cauknown to the Secretary of the interior, or reveal to the public any evidence of the Secretary's guilt. Secretary Delano's Investigating Commissioners, not having the examine such as are brought to them by parties interter oaths, to punish perjurers, if false swearing in such a case be perjury, or to compel a witness to tell all that he midst of a lawless community, and as a voluntary with himself open to a charge of malice, few men of respectability are willing to volunteer. Such Commissioners usually have no funds to pay the traveling expenses and a per diom allowance for witnesses, but the Ring is liberal to such. If the Commissioners felt antiorized to go out separately as denertives they could accomplish much good; but there is usually on the Commission a lider or a lawyer, or some other exact person, to remind them that their duties are semi-judicial. No atterney is ever employed to conduct the prosecution, although the Delano Commissioners allow the accused to appear and to have commed therefore the most homerable commissioners are usually compelled to unite in the report "net proven." Before the award is aunounced the triings start from the Interior Department and fly through the land that the accusers have been completely routed.

METHORS OF INVESTIGATION.

could be secured, to discover half-breed Indian scrip, excursions by Assistant Secretary Cowan, Mr. John L. Delano, and other members of the family and of Con-gress and of certain members of the Board of Unpaid Commissioners, etc., etc. I will pass over all this, as its den, composed of Messrs, Kemble and Alvord, appointed xamine the accuracy of reports that had been brought I will quote from the official report, an exact copy of which is now before me. It is dated Red (food Agency, Edward C. Kemble and Henry E. Alvord, Special Com-

smail cattle charged at large rates, etc.; but the Secretary of the Interior suppressed their report instead of giving it publicity. Instead of acting on their suggestions—to suspend the payment of vonciers—he sent a newly appointed fudian inspector, who, when an agent, as it will appear in the history of the Red Cloud Azency, had yielded to evil influences exerts, by the toverument and by contractors, and had signed vonchers for cattle in excess of delivery, both in weight and number. He spent two days at the Spotted Tail Agency, beginning Aug. 16. On Aug. 29 he says I met Agent Risley in Omaha, with payers connected with his duties as agent.

I will now quote from his report, dated Aug. 30, a copy of which is before me:

After a fall investigation into the affairs connected with the Whetstene Agency, under late Agent Risley, I do not due that there have been any more supplies recipited for them were received. The issue of rations was made upon the intuber of leages as given be the Indiags themselves, and statements of leages as given be the Indiags themselves, and statements of disancersed parties, both whites and indiags, are that there were from 15,000 to 20,000 lodges present to receive supplies during the Fall and Wanter of its 2 and 1873.

This Commissioner's report most have greatly relieved the mind of Secretary Delano, who had publi vouchers that Kemble and Alvord had fainted with fraud, also setting aside the action of the Board of Indian Commissioner's reporting what he head from disniterested parties, "that there were from 15,000 to 20,000 lodges present at the Whetstone Agency to receive supplies." Seven Indians to a lodge is the estimate in that region, Riving 105,000 Indians as the lowest number present to receive supplies. This is more than for times the number of the whole sincer seemed to look for fraud found its recommendation nullfilled by the report of an Indian Inspector who acts under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and whose report bore on its face the colonial spector w

SECRETARY DELANO'S MINNESOFA COMMISSION. The Minnesota Commission, appointed Nov. 8, 1873, comprised Judge T. C. Jones and Neison J. Turney of Ohlo, both infinate friends of the Secretary, the latter his appointee on the then Board of Indian Commis-sioners, and the former an associate of Commissioner Smith on Indian serip researches; James Smith, jr., a lawyer of St. Paul, and William R. Jennings, a lawyer of Pittsburgh. These Commissioners were appointed by Mr. Delano to examine certain specific charges made in the newspapers of St. Paul against the Rev. E. P. Smith; the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs, when he was agent for the Mississippi bands of Chippewas in Minnesota. Some of these charges of misfeasance and malfeasance will be referred to in a subsequent letter on Indian Agencies. The Commission telegraphed for me to appear before it, and, not being able to go, I did, at the instance of Secretary Deisne, just what he insisted on your doing—made out a series of charges to be examined into by these Commissioners. Every one of them could then have been proven, before any tribunal competent the attendance of witnesses and to competent

interested parties is brought to bear to suppress the facts in connection with said contracts, and volundeer witnesses in support of the charges cannot be hoped for. From anany prodential considerations they are unwilling to cone into collision with Commissioner Smith, the Indian Department, and those interested parties who wish to uphold the contracts. You have no power to subprine a witness, or in any way compel his act tendance, or compel the production of a paper, or to administrate an oath, or to compel a witness to testify if present, or less to show the contracts. You have tendance, or compel witness to testify if present, or less to show the contract of the want of jurisdiction and the might no information except such as is volunteered. We mank therefore, in view of the want of jurisdiction and the necessary powers on your part in the premises, respectfully decline to agree before you in the malier. We may further commentation that a thorough invest gation by a commission being with these necessary powers will reflect unfavorably upon the official conduct of Secretary Delano, from whom you hold your appointment. Before such a commission we are all times ready to appear and prosecute our starges.

The commissioners as were produced by E. P. Smith and by A. H. Wilder, of the beef and pine-land rings. It then adjourned to meet in Washington, where they had access to every letter that I had ever written to any officer or clerk of the futerior Department, and, as I was credibly informed, sought out from scandalmongers all the reports that had ever been in circulation in regard to me and my doings. Of course the Rev. E. P. Smith was triumphanty vindicated. These Commissioners proceeded a step further than is customary with men acting in a semi-judical capacity by activating my want of confidence in the Rev. E. P. Smith to some "mental peculiarity." Some of the more timid of my friends were quite satisfied with this verdict against my sanity, as they thought no some unan would war with the De-partment of the I

INVESTIGATIONS AT RED CLOUD AGENCY. We will now return to your old hunting-ground at the Red Cloud and Whetstone Indian Agencies. As I have before stated, the permanent Board of Indian Commis-sioners appointed by the President had rejected vonchers to a large amount because of real or alieged frauds at these agencies, and their confidential clerk, Mr. Samuel Walker, had, after personal inspection, reported that the Board was fully justified in refusing to approve sear vouchers. Secretary Delano, having paid them, decined it necessary to send a Commission to see if he was justified in so doing. The agents and the contractors were duly notified of the appreach of this Commission, comprising the Right Rev. W. H. Hare, the Rev. S. D. Himan, F. H. Smith, one of the newly-appointed permanent Board of Indian Commissioners, and J. D. Berlier, an Indian Inspector. A careful permeal of their report, comprising 50 pages, will show how thoroughly the spirit of the Secretary of the Interior and of the Assistant Secretary had been influed into them. The Commissioners had an easy time, as the Agencies were well prepared for them by sending away all the small cattle. A comparison of their report with that of Mr. Samuel Walker will show to any one accustomed to examine lessimony the folly of scading ire a called to and trained for the secred minister to play the part of the detective. One of the most experienced men in that vicinity thus wrote to me immediately afterwards:

I offered them my services and wanted to make a few statements, but not a single question was lacked me, or any one who was not directly interested in given a milatorist in favor of the agents. The lute it of Department is rotten to the ease. I had, I think, seven afficavits from Bernard about assues of beet charged and never made, and other swinding operations. I showed them to Gen. Smith, and then left them with him.

It is certain that this Commission was deceived completely, but the eyes of its most estimable Chairman are, vonchers. Secretary Delano, having paid them, deemed

ominent offletical commission continued is a populated and appointed geney and to be consisted them to Gen. Smith, and then left them with ima. It is certain that this Commission was deceived completely, but the eyes of its most estamable Chairman are Decliver, now being opened. After witnessing a delivery of very superior cattle the Chairman gave Mr. Bosler a certificate of approbation, which, to the astonishment of mittee, who knew him thoroughly, was presented to claim that the restriction on his bidding for contracts should be removed. It will not be necessary to dwill on the report of this Delano investigating commission, as the should be removed. It will not be necessary to dwill on the report of this Delano investigating commission, as shown by the concurrence between your report and that of Mr. Samuel Walker.

As to the Commission now in the field, to examine the accuracy of your report, little confidence can be placed into at that a class of enterested lability could be removed. It will not be necessary to dwill on the result from the presence of a reporter for one of the xecult remains that the restriction now in the field, to examine the accuracy of your report, little confidence can be placed into a strained by the rules of evidence. Therefore the commission, who is free to observe without being restricted that recipited do fale in refurms, and besidence are leading of the form one volat going immediately to another. You are fortunate in having one intelligent men with the Commission, who is free to observe without being restricted by the rules of evidence. Therefore the condemation of your letter may not be quite so strong as was that of Mr. Samuel Walker's report.

And now, my dear Sir, having written a very prosale besidence are the form one volat going immediately to another. You are fortunate in having one intelligent men with the contraction of the protessional juggence of the interior Department can bardly be so styled, as it evolved in the remarkable feat performed by the chief officers of t

salet of firegularity, confusion, and corruption at this agent, the result of the management of the late agent, that they be recommend a special processing and the agent in the short term, and the suspension of his accounts, with all outstanding venebers and indebtedness certified by fain, until such investigation can be had.

AN ACENT CORRUPTED.

These Commissioners also reported that they had in their possession many facts and details which would be of use in detecting the frauds, etc., at the Red Cloud as well as the Spotted Tail Agency. The agent to whom Col. Kemble and Capt. Alvord referred had been highly recommended, and, as I believe, entered upon his dates with a firm determination to act honorably in all respects. As he grew out of favor with me he seemed to increase in favor with the Interior Department, and all demanded his resignation. Employés and cattle contractors, acting under a show of authority from the Government, dislearatened and demoralized that agent. These Commissioners also exhibited to me the details of giving it publicity. Instead of acting on their suggestion—to suspend the payment of votchers—he send a newly appointed Indian inspector, who when an agent, as if will appear in the history of the Red Cloud Agency, had imported findian inspector, who when an agent, as if will appear in the history of the Red Cloud Agency, had appeared in the history of the Red Cloud Agency, had appointed Indian inspector, who when an agent, as if will appear in the history of the Red Cloud Agency, had in a political to evil influences exerts, by the Government and by contractors, and had signed vouchers for cattle in exercise of delivery, both in weight and number. He spent two days at the Spotted Tail Agency, had uning Aug. 16. are a stranger to me, but I have fancied that you have; highly nervous temperment, therefore there might be serious consequences if an infallible Delano investigating commission should decade that you have the prepositor symptoms of meanity. What a fearful thought that you family should water all your moods and movements and have a straight-lesket always within reach, an powerful men at hand to apply its restraints! You can readily understand the measure of relief that I feel in the receive of a reporter who was not appointed by the Interior Department. Yours, very sincerely.

**Mo. M.1.122 Springerst., Philadelphia, Pann., Aug. 14, 1875

AGENT GIBSON'S CASE. NATURE OF THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM-A BELIG-IOUS CONTROVERSY IN PART-SERIOUS CHARGES OF CORRUPTION AGAINST THE AGENT.

St. Louis, Aug. 15 .- A special to The Reablican from Coffeyville, Kan., says: The Commission appointed to examine the charges against J. F. Gheon, from all but one precinct, which, however, is reported to gent of the Osages, left that place on Friday morning and were to arrive at the Agency, 755 miles south-west, this morning. The investigation will begin on Monday. The Catholies, headed by Father Schumacher of the Osage Mission, are bringing a heavy pressure to bear

The Catholies, headed by Father Schumacher of the Osage Mission, are bringing a heavy pressure to bear against Agent Gibson, because, as they allege, he refuses be permission to the priests to administer the sacrament to catholic Indians, and refuses to permit a Catholic messionary to establish schools among them.

Joe Pawne Noposhe, Governor of the Osages, will make a speech before the Commission. He will charge Agent Gibson with corruption, in compelling Indians to sign vouchers in blank before permitting facen to draw their money. He will also charge him with returning false vouchers in regard to the amount of rations furnished the Latte Osages, raising the amount; with drawing checks for an amount greater than the sum due his employes, and then paying only the real sum due and pocketing the surplus; with preventing the Osages from sending petitions to the Great Father in regard to their troubles and wrongs, and with cruelly to Indians who have petitioned to have Catholic missionaries sent among them. These and many other charges will be made against Agent Gibson by Gov. Fawne Noposhe.

There seems to be a desperate hand to band fight between the Leavenworth and Lawrence Indian Rings—Supt. Hoag against Gibson, the Quakers, Catholies, and Osages. The Commission, composed of Mr. Van Voerhees and Mr. Neal of Ohio and Mr. Hawks of Chicago, is thought best to have been appointed for the purpose of white washing Gibson.

THE INSPECTION OF INDIAN SUPPLIES. CHICAGO, Aug. 15 .- The following is the substance of an order issued at military headquarters in this city yesterday: "As several of the points at which Indian supplies are to be presented for inspection are re Indian supplies are to be presented for inspection are remote from the agencies where they are to be delivered to the Indians, officers of the army detailed in orders from these headquarters, at the request of the Interior Department, to make these inspections, must be on their guardlest the quantity and quality of the supplies be changed before delivery at the agencies, and thus the inspection of the original stores be taken advantage of to cover fraudulent transactions. If necessary, department commanders are directed to take such further action, within the limits or their special commands, as will accomplish the object of this order."

THE HERZEGOVINA REBELLION. A RELIGIOUS WAR IMPENDING-SERVIA AND MOR TENEGRO PROMISE TO REMAIN NEUTRAL. VIENNA, Saturday, Aug. 14, 1875. Advices from Herzegovina indicate that the insurrection there threatens to assume the character of

CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday, Aug. 14, 1875. The Porte has received formal assurances from the Princes of Servia and Montenegro that they will main-tain a neutral attitude in the Herzegovinian difficulty.

> THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION. PRENCH DELEGATES TO BE SENT.

Paris, Saturday, Aug. 14, 1875. Le Rappel says that 50 commercial corporations and frades-unions will each send delegates to the Centennial Experition at Philadelphia to study and re-

port upon the various objects exhibited.

A ROYAL COMMISSIONER COMING FROM SPAIN. The Spanish Government will soon send a Royal Commissioner to the Philadelphia Exhibition.

GERMAN AFFAIRS.

A GENERAL EXTRADITION TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES CONTEMPLATED-THE CHURCH LAWS AC-CEPTED IN POSEN.

It is understood that the Federal Council will shortly consider the question of an extradition treaty be-tween the Imperial Government of Germany and the United States Government, to take the place of existing treaties between the United States and the separate Ger

All the Catholic clergy holding State appointments in Posen have submitted to the ecclesinstical laws.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

CONSCRIPTS ORDERED TO THEIR REGIMENTS.

MADRID, Saturday, Aug. 14, 1875. A royal decree orders conscripts to join their regiments before the end of October. The price of exemption is fixed at \$400.

THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

JUDGE MANTERRELEASED-THREE MEXICAN SLOOPS OF WAR ON THEIR WAY FROM ENGLAND. MATAMOROS, Aug. 14.-Jadge Manter, who was arrested and sent to the City of Mexico with Cortina

Three sloops-of-war recently constructed in England for Mexico are on their way to Vera Cruz. It is believed they will be sent to the Rio Grande to protect Mexican

CHINA AND JAPAN. PEACE LIKELY TO BE MAINTAINED WITH COREA-EXCESSIVE HEAT IN YEDDO AND PEKING-TOR-

TURE AUGLISHED IN JAPAN. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15 .- The Pacific Mail steamer Alaska, from Hong Kong via Yokonama, arrived at this port to-day. She brings advices from Hong Kong to July 15, and Yokonama July 25.

The rumors continue of impending trouble with Corea, but the Japanese Government withholds information as to its intentions. The present indications are that peace ful counsels will prevail. There has been unusual suffering from heat in Yeddo

and Yokohama. The thermometer averaged last week 100 degrees Fahrenheit.
Punishment by torture is virtually abolished in the Japanese courts, but the formal announcement is post poned until the head judicial system has been organized. There is great suffering throughout China from the prolonged heat. The thermometer at Feking has risen to

GRAND SAENGERFEST IN CANADA. THE PREPARATIONS NEARLY COMPLETE-SEVERAL

AMERICAN SOCIETIES EXPECTED. Berlin, Ont., Aug. 14 .- The preparations for the grand German-Canadian Sacagerfest, which com-mences Tuesday next, and communes three days, are nearly completes. It promises to be the most magnifi-cent and successful demonstration of the kind ever held in Canada. Singing societies from New-York, Buffalo, Detroit, Erie, Lockport, &c., are engaged.

THE ARMY WORM IN NOVA SCOTIA. THE EASTERN SECTION INVADED-THE CROPS

GREATLY INSTIRED. HALIFAN, N. S., Aug. 14 .- Yarmouth and and the farmers are suffering greatly from them in Hall-fax County. They are confined to the eastern section.

BRITISH MARKETS. CONDITION OF THE CORN TRADE-GROCERIES AD-

VANCING. LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 14, 1875. The Times's city article to-day says: "The following on the condition of the corn trade is derived from good sources: Admitting as certain a further rise in the event of bad weather, in the contrary event there is still time to seeme a large proportion of the wheat crop in good condition. If so the tecent apprehensions will probably prove to have been extreme. If the American crop is secured in good order, there can be no great change in the result of the Spring wheat crop from what we had reason to expect a lew weeks ago. There had been then already reason to apprehend a deficiency which had not been sufficiently headed, which should certainly be heeded now. The last report from France is much less unfavorable than was apprehended. Most of the recent rains have done little lightly. Our own farmers' stock of old wheat is reported small, but cannot be quita so extinuited as it was last year, and delity ries during the last two weeks have been double those of the corresponding weeks a year ago."

The times also says the Mineing-lane markets show a farther tendancy toward improvement this week, but The Times's city article to-day says: "The

there is no speculation. A large business is reported in West India sugar at the recent chanced rates.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Aug. 14.-The mail steamship Boyne, from Brazilian ports for Southmapton, has been lost off Brest. Her crew and passengers were saved.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—Drexel, Harjes & Co. have redeemed \$100,000 of Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s letters of oredit. Tress letters are arriving daily from all parts of the Continent.

POLITICAL NEWS.

VICTORY FOR PROGRESS AMONG THE CHERO-

FORT GIBSON, I. T., Aug. 15.-The returns of the election in the Cheroace Nation have been received from all but one precinct, which, however, is reported to stand 64 for Roes out of 70 voice pelled. Five district gave Wm. P. Roes a total majority of 692; four gave Thompson 629. Ross's majority is known to be 63, therefore, and with the precincts in Cowoskowe District it will be increased to 123. Ross represents the progressive educational party, while Ouchilatta, or Thompson, can neither speak nor write English. Both candidates were opposed to sectionalizing the Cheroke-Nation. Thompson was never a candidate for Chief before.

TEMPERANCE NOMINATION IN OREGON. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15 .- The Oregon State Temperance Convention has approved of the nomination of Frency Warren, too Republican candidate for Con-

THE YELLOW FEVER. Washington, Aug. 15 .- The Surgeon-Gen-

eral has received the following dispatch:

AN EARLY BALE OF NEW COTTON. CHARLESON, S. C., Aug. 15 .- The first bale of the new exep of cetton has been received here. It is

DEATHS BY POISON IN AN INSANE ASYLUM. Sr. Louis, Aug. 15 .- Excitement was occasioned at the County Insone Anylum vesterday over the death of four inmates, upon taking a sedative mixture to death of four inmates, upon taking a setative infature to make them sleep. The names of the victims are Annie Newman, Christiana Honng, Anna Petera, and Jos. Rockford. An inquest was held this afternoon, but a vertice was deferred until an analysis could be made. Among the ingredients of the mixture were beliadonus, extract of comain, brounds of perassium, and other poisous. The same preparation has been used before without bad effects, and it is thought that either an overdose was given in the present case or some innusmal article was put into the mixture.